NEW YORK HERE TO MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1885

THE RECENT GALE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM KEY WES'T.

Great Destruction of Shipping on the Florida Coast.

Foundering of the Ship Mersey, of Liverpool.

NINE OF HER OFFICERS AND CREW LOST.

Terrible Sufferings of the Survivors on a Raft.

They Quench Their Thirst with the Blood of One of Their Number.

by the United States Steamer Mewbern.

THE PRUSSIAN BARK MARGET DISABLED.

Loss of the Steamship Catharine Whitney, Ship Caroline Nesmith, and Barks John Wesley, Waltham and J. M. Howard.

OTHER WRECKS AND DISASTERS.

this port yesterday from Apalachicola and Key West. She left the latter port on the 27th ult. We have accounts ion to shipping by the recent gale on the Florida coast, and accounts of the terrible ravages of

Key West, Fla., Oct. 28, 1865. The gale has been very destructive in this vicinity, and the Florida coast is covered with wrecks from one end to the other. It was variously experienced in the inter-

AN EVENTFUL VOYAGE. mer Newbern, Commander Holley, which and the Gulf squadron, has arrived. She had an eventful voyage in encountering a series of ships dis-abled or wrecked in the gale, and was fortunate in res-cuing the survivors of the ship Mersey, which foundered at ea. The following account is compiled from her

or, Port Royal light bearing southwest. Next morning, the 25th, she entered Fort Royal harbor, find-ing that the outer lightship had been blown away during ent gales. The same day at five P. M. she left rt Royal and proceeded on her voyage to the Gulf of

jecture that a large vessel had been wrecked in the vi-cinity. On this account a good lookout was kept, and at half-past two P. M., in latitude 29 07, longitude 80 27, took them,off, a tremendous ground swell running at the time. They proved to be four of the crew of the ship Merf Liverpool, loaded with mahogany, forty days out Sants Anna, Mexico, which foundered at sea on the ring been in the water so long a time (four days), air clothes were all washed off them, their legs very on swelled from the action of the salt water, and they had attempted to quench their thirst by sucking the blood of one of their number, a large wound in whose some was a testi pumy to the fact. They were made as comfortable as possible on board, clothing, &c., being furnished them. \The following is the

BLATEMENT OF BOI WAT SMITH, ONE OF THE RESCUED MEN.
The Mersey sailed from Laverpool and arrived at Santa Anna, — Bayles master of her. While lying of Santa he first-mate, Wm. Bayles, a brother of the late captain, ten took charge. She left Santa Anna on the 12th of for orders. After experiencing much bad weather in the the 23d, when it was resolved to cut away the The weather main shrouds were accordingly out, and the mainmant went over to leeward; the mizzenmasi, foreiopmest and the jibboom went by the board at the same time, leaving only the foremast standing. The lee rigging, however, still held the wreck of the masts near the ship, and, in consequence of these breaking in her sides, became water-logged, and at nine P. M. she lay on her beam

Robert Smith states that he went down for some distance with the wreck, and on coming to the surface he saw several of the ship's company floating about on logs and parts of the ship. Of these the first mate, — Oswell, tho was on a log, appeared to be very weak, and was

The carpenter, steward, one boy and two men were in

Smith sware towards it, and found that it was the stern of the ship, to which were clieging the captain (Wm. Bayles), the second mate (Charles Conner) and three men, named Charles Clayton, William Dorlan and Juste

Just about the time that Smith repched the raft the second mate, who had apparently been much bruised, lost his hold, was washed off and was not seen again. The captain, too, was very weak, his right hand being almost severed from the wrist, and his left arm seriously

wirt by being jammed between the timbers.

When Smith got on the raft there were then five men day, when the captain died, and was washed off the rived to hold on to the raft till they were picked up by

distance at which these vessels passed them, they were

The following are the names of the survivors:-

Charles Clayton, Juste Dubois. The following perished with the chip or shortly after-

The captain, Wm. Bayles, as before stated, died while

A MYSTERIOUS LIGHT OR PIRE SEEN BY THE NEWHERN. On the evening of the same day (Thursday, the 24th), at eight o'clock, a light was made to the north and east. It burnt up quite brightly, and was supposed to be a vession fire. The ship was put about and ran for the light, which was apparently twenty miles off, no blaza being visible. After running about three-cuarters of an hour towards the light it suddenly disappeared, and there being no probability of flading its whereabouts in the night the Newbern resumed her course to the southward. t eight o'clock, a light was made to the north and east.

morning of the 27th, at nine o'clock, latitud making signals of distress. On coming alongside ala naster, of Memel, bound from New Orleans to Liverpool sent to her, and the captain of her came on board the Newbern. He stated that he had experienced the he had nearly been blown ashore on Cape Canaveral to lighten the ship forward. He had then been taken in tow by a steamer, supposed from his description to bave been the North Star, which towed him until they parted two hausers. The Marget was in a very crippled condition, having lost her jibboom, foremasthead, with all attached, maintopgallantmast and mizzentopmast. The foresail had been blown away and all her sails split.

one mile from the beach, forty miles to the northward of Cape Florida, and would have been ashore in four hours more, the wind blowing fresh from the eastward at the time. The Newbern took her in tow and brought

THE RAREA JOHN WESLEY AND J. M. HOWARD HEACHED ON THE FLORIDA COAST. The same day about three P. M. a bark was sighted on the beach, flying a signal of distress. The third cutter

with the executive officer, was despatched to ascertain her circumstances. She lay on the beach about thirty miles to the northward of Gape Florida, where she went ashore at half-past five A. M. on the 23d. Seven men

Samuel Patten master, bound from New Orleans to Liv-erpool, with a load of cotton. She left New Orleans on the 14th of October, crossing the bar on the 15th. On the 22d encountered heavy gales from the north and east, and on the 23d at five A. M. (steering south), struck on a reef two miles from the coast. Kept sail on her, and board nine men before the mast, captain, first i second mates and stewardess. No one lost. All the baggage of the crew and an abundance of provisions were saved. The captain, mates, stewardess and one man remained with the ship, the other seven wishing to go to New Orleans, where they

ceeded on her course. Six miles to the southward she saw a bark ashore, which Captain Patten, of the John Wesley, reported to be the J. M. Howard, with a full

east of Sombrero light, passed a wreck under water, with apparently royal and topgallant yards across on one

mast, and another mast almost all gone. At 9 A. M. saw a lead colored steamer ashore on the Key, about thirty-five miles east of Key West. Several schooners (probably wreckers) appeared to be making for her. A mile to the windward another bark was seen ashore.

On the morning of the 27th the Newbern picked up a maintopgallant yard, with sail bent on. It was evidently a new sail, and was marked on the corner John Mayo. During the run from Port Royal a great quantity of floating timber and wreck was passed, indicating that the recent gale has been one of the heaviest and most destructive to shipping that has been experienced on the coars for a leng time.

The following is a list of the officers of the United

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

Loss of the Ship Caroline Nesmith. The ship Caroline Nesmith, Captain Cotter, was cleared at Mobile on the 9th ult. for Liverpool, and went ashore on French Reef, forty miles west of Key West, during the heavy gale of the 21st and 22d cit. One of her boats, containing nine of her crew, had reached Key West. Captain Cotter and the remainder of the crew were safe when the boat left. The ship had a valuable cargo of cutton on board, which is probably all lost. The Caroline Nesmith was owned in this city by Mesers. Nesmith & Sons, was eight bundred and thirty-two tons register, and was built at Bath, Maine, in 1868.

Loss of the Steamship Catherine Whiting. The steamship Catherine Whiting, under the command of Captain Merryman, cleared at New York on the 19th ult. for Galveston, with an assorted cargo, and is supposed to be the serew steamer seen ashore five miles couth of Caryafort by Captain Murray, of the steamship Vers Cruz. At the time she was seen she was inside the reef, and was surrounded by wreekers, who, probably had taken off the passengers and crew. The Catherine Whiting was built last winter up the North river by Captain De Groot, and was a very strong and substantial vessel, as well as very fast. She was eight hundred and eighty-one tons (registered) burthen, and was owned in this city. She was sent out by Mesers Spofford, Tileston

The bark Waltham, Captain Minot, from New Orieans for Boston, sailed from the Relize about the 16th uit., recent heavy gales. She had a , cargo of one thou

Loss of the Bark John Wesley. The bark John Wesley, Captain Patten, from New Orleans 14th ult., for Liverpool, with a cargo of one thousand four hundred and sixty bales of cotton and on nd two hundred staves, went ashere one hundred and fifty miles from Key West Auring the secont gales, and became a total loss. Part of her crew had arrived at New Orleans in the steamer Hernian Livingston. The John Wesley was built at Searsport, Me., in 1852, whence the halled, and was five hundred and seventy-one tous

Captain Bockmann, of the Norwegian bark Aristides, at this port from Taganrog, reports:—October 28, latitude

Steamship Republic.

The steamship Emily B. Souder, from Charleston, brings among her passengers the following persons, who were on board of the wrecked steamship Republic:

L. C. Young, first officer. H. D. Elisworth, Lieut Louis Caziarc.

John E. Harloe.

d to hold on to the raft till they were picked up by Newbern's boat in the afternoon of the 25th. While he raft they were passed by two steamers, one one and a bark, which seemed herself to be almost the steamer for New York, put into Norfolk on the standard to the last, and and in good order. She was to have left on the same night for New York.

MISSISSIPPI.

HER POLITICAL AND MORAL STATUS.

The Right of Negroes to Testify the Great Question Now.

Two Parties Springing Up on that Basis.

SPEECHES OF THE NEW SENATORS ELECT.

The New Slave Code of Mississippi----Returning to Barbarism.

Our Jackson Correspondence. THE POLITICAL STATUS.

Political matters in Mississippi are beginning to assume a more defined and definable condition. A few weeks ago at was almost impossible to form even an approximate to be the champions of the principles they advocate— has thrown a flood of light upon the hitherto impenetrable darkness, and brought order out of chaos. There are two parties, as distinct as black and white, which will be called upon in a few days to show their hands and take First-The progressing, pegro testimony and freed-

men's rights party; and, Secon '-The old fogy, anti-negro testimony and "no

rights for niggers" party.

Judge Sharkey and Hon. A. L. Alcorn, United States Scnator elect, and the latter by Senator Lyles, of Noxubec county, and E. M. Berger, the editor of the Jackson The "Sharkeyites" plainly have the inside track in the Legislature, and the advocates-thus commanding an influence to which their opponents cannot lay claim. The "Lylesites," are armed with that terrible weapon prejudice which has always been so potently used against the ignorant gogues. Weighing these facts in the balance of popular consequently a severe contest between the contending factions may be looked for. The Sharkey men come in able influence in the State opposing negro testimony. It was only a chess-board move to get them out of the way; and that thus, while the "Sharkeyites" represent them repare to carry future elections. It is all a mere matter of time, however, and the clouds of ignorance will even-tually be dispelled by the sun of progressive intelligence. The car of Truth is rolling over the land, and those who stand in its way will be crushed beneath its ponderous wheels.

ambinshing effrontery, replies:—

"We answer, we could do as we did before. Assassination and murder are of rare occurrence in the Southern states, compared with other portions of the Union, and hese far-fetched exceptional cases will not be stopted as a standard upon which we should form a general policy."

The conclusion of the speaker's remarks may be judged rom the following comments of the News concerning hem:—

The conclusion of the speaker at the News concerning them:—
"The Senator elect deprecated any stirring up of excitements at this hour—we also deprecate unnecessary excitement; but if we constantly warn the people to beware of a temporary relief purchased at the expense of principle and constitutional rights, it is to avoid a grander excitement in the future than has ever disturbed this continent. It is to avoid that bridge of sighs to which the Senator so eloquently alluded that we warn the people to discard without fear, the arguments of any man who wishes to confer upon the freed slave any more rights than have hitherto been egicyed by the free negro. Do not act hastily. If in certain exceptional cases it can clearly be proved that it is necessary and will subserve the 'public welfare,' then admit the negro as a witness but for the sake and prosperity of millions unborn, exclude negroes as

cases it can clearly be proved that it is necessary and will subserve the 'public welfare,' then admit the negro as a witness but for the same prosperity of millions unborn, exclade negroes as class from our judicial tribunals. The honorable Senator could give us no encouragement or hope that the negro would work—he wouldn't work until his master John pulled off his coat and worked in the field with him—overseers could not make him work.' If this declaration of the honorable Senator has any force, it would be well to expatriate the negro at once, or do what will have to be done, pass such laws as will compel him to labor."

On Thursday evening, in response to a resolution of the Legislature, Judge Sharkey addressed that body, together with a large concurse of citizens, at the State House. The Senator elect made one of the most able and patriotic addresses I have ever listened to from a Southern stateman. The first part of his remarks might be properly called an exhortation to the people. He begged them to drop all prejudice, and forget, as near as possible, the causes and effects of the war, in order that the North and South might live together in harmony of feeling as well as unity of government. He knew that the Southern people complained a great deal about ill treatment from the federal army, but he did not think they had been as badly troated as people of other countries which were so unfortunate as to be involved in civil war. It was one of the natural results of wars, and it might be a question whether they were not themselves in a great measure to blame. He had nothing to conceal. He would speak plainly. In reviewing the question of negro testimony he held that the negro was entitled to the right of testimony by the acts of the Constitutional Convention, and that the people, not only from policy, but in justice, were bound to admit his testimony in courts of justice, were bound to admit his testimony in courts of justice, the federal government was in duty, in justice and in law beaund to protect the fre

The following is the bill proposed by the Convention Committee:—
ART. I. The Police Court of each county in this State thall have the sole jurisdiction over vagrants in their respective counties, and shall have full power and authority, and it is hearby made their duty to enforce and arry out all laws upon that subject. And it shall be the pedial duty of each justice of the peace, and each compable, as well as each overseer and commissioner of the por, and police member of each best, and every mayor at town constable in every county of this State to restr to mid Police Court, at each term thereof, every treat in their respective bests, without any summons a

or other notice or request. Also the sheriff and all other civil officers of the county; and if any such officer shall fail to make such report on the first day of every court, the Court shall enter a fine of one hundred dollars against him, si. s., and order a scire faciar directed to him to appear at the next term of the court to show good cause why he fasied to make such report, and why such jedgment, si. si., should not be made final, and upon failure to do so, said fine and the cost shall be made absolute and final, and shall be collected as fines and cost in the Circui Court, and no property shall be exempt therefrom.

Ast. 2. In every case of reported vagrancy by any officer or citizen, the Police Court, in term time, or the president of said court, or the cirk thereof, in vacation, may, and shall issue from the other of said clerk court, a warrant for the arrest of such vagrant, returnable in term time, or to the next court, which warrant shall be directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county.

GEORGIA STATE CONVENTION.

In the convention to day an ordinance to sell the State sailroad, and pay the State debt with the proceeds, was The new constitution was discussed during the remain

In the morning session of the convention to-day the constitution again came up for discussion. In the after-President of the United States to grant a pardon and restore his property to Commander Tattnall.

A Post Office agent is here from Washington arranging for the resumption of the Georgia mails.

In the convention to day an ordinance was adopted declaring it the duty of the Legislature to provide for the widows and orphans of Georgia soldiers, and for disabled soldiers, and ratifying the acts of guardians, trusees, &c., during the war.

A resolution was adopted asking the Provisional Gov-ernor to order the formation of one or more militia companies in each county, under the approval of the

opinion of the convention, the time for a general am-nesty had arrived. The repudiation ordinance is the

NASHVILLE, NOV. 4, 1865 man in Tennessee, was received by Governor Brownlow his property. A previous order of the United States District Court was likewise not compiled with. General Fiske has gone in person to Washington to investigate! and Mr. Overton left for the same destination this even-

Cotton is dull at 45c. a 46c, for middling. The market has a downward tendency. Fifteen bales were the total

The Chambers of Commerce of Nachville and Mamphie Governor Brownlow and the members of the Legislature, had a grand banquet at the St. Cloud Hotel last night. Speeches were made by Governor Brownlow, Hon. Jor-dan Stokes, Neil S. Brown, Judge Brien, General Fiske, and others. The festivities were prolonged until four o'clock this morning.

tion of Colonel P. C. Gaillard for mayor, he receiving The South Carolina Legislature voted twice for a

tor for the short term without a choice. The election of An engine exploded on the South Carolina Rastroad on the 1st, W. H. Suder, the engineer, and two firemen

News from Savannah.

SAVANNAB, Nov. 1, 1865.

The military authorities have relinquished the govern ment of Savannah to the mayor and councils.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4, 1865.

special to the Reening Telegraph, from Baltimore, says that one of the extensive Woodbury cotton mills known as the Clipper Mills, belonging to William E miles from Baitimore, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The building was fired by incendiaries. The was destroyed. The stock was saved. The loss is mostly covered by insurance, chiefly in Northern companies Two hundred hands are thrown out of employment. SECOND DESPATOR.

BALTIMORE, NOV. 5, 1865. destroyed yesterday morning, was owned by Messrs. William E. Hooper & Sons. The loss is estimated at insurance at fifty-nine thousand dollars, of which thirty-four thousand dollars is in Hartford companies and

A heavy northwest gale has been blowing all day and it is quite cold to-night. There was a spow storm at

The following verdict was rendered in the Loom case this evening:—According to the testimony given George Washington Loomis came to his death by the hands of three or more persons, and that one of these persons was James L. Filkins.

Sinking of Barges-Movements of Cotton CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 5, 1805.

Two barges containing 2,400 bales of hay were sunk de forty miles above Memphie on Wednes day. Loss \$21,000.

The Memphis cotton market is very dull at 47c. a 62c.

Over 1,000 bales of cotton have passed for St. Louis

420 for Evansville, 570 for Cincinnati. Mobile Cotton Market Cotton—Sales to-day 100 bales, at 800. a 51c. for midlings. The sales of the week foot up 3,200 bales. Recipts of the week 647 bales. Exports of the week 547 bales. Exports of the week 547 bales. Exports of the week 54,500 bales. Facts on hand 53,535 bales. Gold 1824

JEFF. DAVIS.

PETITIONS FOR HIS PARDON

Memorials from the Mississippi Legislature and Georgia Convention.

MISSISSIPPI.

Our Jackson Correspondence.

BX-GOVERNOR CHARLES CLARK. years of his term (under the confederacy) as a relief, he being, as stated by Mr. Lyles, "without a dollar in the world." Another resolution, inviting him to a seat inside the bar, and also to address the Legislature on some future occasion, was also passed. Mr. D. P. Pester was elected Trustee of the State University on the fifth was elected frustee of the State Chiversky of the first ballot. The most important event of the day, however, was the reading and unanimous adoption of the following 'memorial' by both houses. It was drafted by Mr. Hillyer, editor of the Natchez Courie, and was received

met in her executive, judicial and legislative hall, to counsel and act together for the peaceful interests of the State.

"Those opposed eyes.

Which, like meteors of a troubled Heaven, All of one nature, of one substance bred, Did lately meet in the intestine shock, And forhous close of civil butchery, Shali now, in mutual well-besceming ranks, Barch all one way."

Thanks to the generosity and maganimity that has so far accompanied the victor's triumph in this great struggle, but lew forms are missed, save those thousands who lie in the silent grave, where the call of a much loved State and the honest convictions of duty have sent them untimely to seek that pardon that earthly king is not asked for nor can our President bestow. But among those few forms that are still absent there is one known throughout the State, familiar to the thoughts of every household, an honored form, without whose presence in our midst the sorrows of the conquered cannot be lessened nor the triumph of the victor in a civic struggle be made giorious and enduring.

The Legislature respectfully alludes to Jefferson Davis, now confined by your orders in a military prison. Emphatically the son of the State, endeaged to her by his younger days of promise and by his maturer years of honor, her representative in Congress, and her Senator in those noble halls rife with the eloquence and patriotism of a Clay, a Calhoun and a Webster, in whose starry ourse of a brilliant influence over the opinions of men he shone forth with no reflected lustre; her gallant representative upon those well the Secretary of War for the nation, whose administration of the high and responsible duties of that office was without one blenish or a single stain—a son whose purity and integrity of character, devotion to principle, fortitude when suffering, and generosity whose name is a household word; the accents of whose voice are a remembrance upon our ears, and he glance of whose eye is a gweet recollection—that son is still away, not sharing in our present toil and l

bonds; that our families are striving to wipe away the tears of affliction, while his can but agonize in sorrow over an absent and imprisoned husband and father; that the dark cloud passing away from us suill overshadows him; the sunlight we are beginning to see visits not his prison, nor is the atmosphere of freedom we breathe invigorating his person.

The liberation of Jefferson Davis and his return to the State of Mississippi can work no danger to the great nation over whose councils you have, in the providence of God, been called to preside. His arm is powerless for mjury; his intellect too great and noble to inspire him with a single thought of renewed contest; his heart too much in sympathy with our people not to compel him to live with us, a loyal citizen henceforth.

Vengeance cannot be a proper right arm of any people or earthly power. "Vengeance is mine, and I will repay," saith the Lord. Vindication of national power is not needed, when the sword has to terribly accomplished that work; nor are further examples necessary to prevent a recurrence of the late strife. A land redened with blood; homes devastated and desolated; cities and towns with little left but blackened, broken and emply walls; fields once rich with harvests and crops now allent, waste and barren, are sufficiently oloquent for that purpose. And if vengeance or forther vindication is needed for future safety on our people, should they be vicariously punished?

The people of Mississippl, who know Jefferson Davis so well, know that if there is such a thing as a moral impossibility it is morally impossible that his name can be justly chargeable with assasination, with crecity, or with crime. His heart never entertained, his hand never gave help to any such atrocity. It cannot increase the glory of the United States, nor promote the safety and stability of the general government, that the dungeon, or the scaffold, or the galows, are to be made the "cure alls" for political offences; nor can it harmonize and unite our people if Jefferson Dav

whom he was educated, whose prejudices and opinions he entertained, and whose fate and fortunes he wished to share.

Show to us that peace has truly its victories as well as war-victories over any spirit or policy that would keep the people of this portion of the Union sullen subjects instead of willing brethren. The cruel war has not reached the homes and hearts of the great and prosperous North; but it has come down with giant's weight upon every portion of our once fair and happy South. The evidences are all around us. We meet them at every step; see them every hour of the day, and hear them with ears but too well accustomed to the sound. Is it just, or wise, or can it be beneficial, that another costly secrifice shall be myde of our blood and treasure? And Jefferson Davis is of our blood and treasure? And Jefferson Davis is of our blood, and he is our treasure! We believe it true policy for you, for us, for the nation, for the world, that the guif of feeling which has separated the North and south should not be widened. It were hypocritical to say that the cessation of the civil war has bridged that guif. We believe that it cannot be done until the amnesty extended to us reaches him; and that, as we are being restored to your councirs, he should be restored to ours. The country will be safer with you in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts and him in our heads than it can be with him in our hearts.

hearts and thoughts continually, and his person in your custody.

The walls of military prisons have told enough of suffering. Enough blood has been shed,

whose guiltless drops

Are every one a woe, a score complaint

Gainst him whose wrongs give edge unto the swords. That make such waste in brief mortality.

Open the doors of Jefferson Davist Let him breathe once more the air of personal freedom! Return-him to the State of Mississippt! Make her his bondsman! He will answer as readily to any call here as when guarded and conduct as he now is. Let our fortunes be his, and the halo of honor that surrounds your position and name will become radiants with the true and un-timmed glory of official and porsonal magnanimity.

GEORGIA.

Our Milledgeville Correspondence.

Colonel E. C. Anderson, of Savanuah, from the committee appointed to memorial the President for the par-don of Jefferson Davis and others, reported the following, which was presented for adoption in the Legislature to

United States:—
The delegates of the State of Georgia, in Convention
pembled, de carnegily invoke the Exputive ciemeno

rection; he was the representative of great ideas and the exponent of principles which stirred and consolidated a numerous and intelligent people. This people was not his dupe. They pursued the course which they adopted of their own free will, and he did not draw them on, but followed after them. It is for these reagons that we invoke the Executive elemency in his behalf. His frame is feetle; his health is delicate—all broken by the storms of State. He languishes out in captivity a vica-rious punishment for the action of his people. Thousands of prayers ascend to Heaven for his relief. We invoke in his behalf the generous exercise of the prerogative to pardon which the form and principles of the constitution offer as a beneficial instrument to a merciful Executive. We ask the continuance of that reer of elemency which your Excellency has begun, a mich alone we carnessity believe can secure the tracting greatness of the nation. Dispet which your ame will be transmitted a mercy which is inculcated by the example of on high, your name will be transmitted and the lasting greatness of the benefactors of mank stitution of our country, renewed and for measures, will once more extend its protest contented and happy people, founded, as it we consent and affection, and "resting, like the great the heavens, equally upon all."

THE PLATE WAR.

Important Victory for the Allied Forces.

Surrender of Uruguayana and Its Garrison of Five Thousand Men. .

The Captured Paraguayans Drafted into the Victorious Army.

sterday, brought important advices from Buenes Ayres to September 23-eleven days later.

tine Confederation have gained an important victory to entire garrison of five thousand Paraguayan soldiers. This siege was begun August 5 iast. It appears that the Fourth division of the Paraguayan army, which is said to contain nearly a hundred thousand men in its ranks, some operations on the part of the allied forces, forced immediately invested by the alkes. The besieged force built a wall about four miles in circumference around position, which had the double disadvantage of being entirely separated from the base of supplies and very inferior as a defensive position. About eight or ten guns were mounted by the defenders. The stege progressed with considerable vigor up to August 20, when General Flores, the con allied forces, demanded the surrender of the ribia, declined to obey the summons. About this time or a little later affairs began to look more serious for the Paraguayans, reinforcements of Brazilians, under the Baron de Porto Alegre, having formed a junction with the army of General Flores, and completed the investment of the position. A dispute arose between the two allied commanders as to semority in rank, and ten days of inactivity followed. The dispute and delay were finally ended by the arrival on the field of Freedent Mitre, who assumed command in person, and the siege was pushed with vigor. The siege finally ended, as we the surrender of the garrison, after a siege of six weeks, The prisoners were summarily disposed of by being into the allied army, to fight against their own drafted into the allied army, to fight against their own countrymen. The victory caused great rejoicing at

FATHER POINT, Nov. 8-9 P. M. There are no signs of the steamship Peruvian, from raining all day.

PRILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1868.

The great fair for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home closed last night. Addresses were delivered by General Meade, Mesers, Dougherty and Charles Gibbons. The receipts of the fair exceed \$60,000, of which \$22,000 were taken for admissions.

Our National Game

New York, where they are to play with the Atlanta Brooklyn on Monday.

Found Drowned at Port Hamilton FORT HAMILTON, NOV. 8, 1865.

A man was found drowned here to-day. An inques was a small man, about forty-eight years old, wore a blue flannel blouse, hickory shirt, white flannel under shirt, two pairs of pants, government socks and sewed shoes. The corpse had been in the water about one week. Verdict accordingly.

The Turi.

The trotting match between the stallions George
Wilkes and Commodore Vanderbilt was again postponed. on Saturday, on account of the rain storm. will take place this afternoon at the Union Course, ogether with a sweepstakes between good trotters.

Wilkes has the call in the betting at long of The Hackin-Kilpatrick Controversy. TO THE MOITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the Heralo of yesterday I observed a communica-tion from the Hon. John B. Haskin, denying the state-ment made by me last Friday evening at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn, that General Logan and myself had received similar letters to the one he addressed to Major received similar letters to the one he addressed to Major General Sherman. I reiterate that I did receive such a letter, written either by the Hon. J. B. Haskin or some representative of his, as it was certainly over his signature. I mentioned, at the time, its contents to General John L. Swift and others, discussing with them the policy, of answering; and I refer all persons who doubt my veracity to the General above mentioned, who is now at the Astor House in this city. The honorable gentleman also denies, in his note, having written a similar letter to Major General Logan, I again assert that General Logan, and refer all persons who may feel disposed to believe and refer all persons who may feel disposed to believe Mr. Heskin rather than myself to General Logan, now, at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city, for the verification of these statements.